



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Note on the Amphibious Habit of Lycosa.—Dr. McCook alluded to another interesting fact in the life-history of *Lycosa*, brought to his attention by Mr. Alan Gentry. This gentleman, during the winter, visited a pond in the vicinity of Philadelphia (Germantown) which was frozen over. He cut a slab from the ice about eight to ten feet from the bank, and was surprised to see several spiders running about in the water. They were passing from point to point by silken lines stretched underneath the surface between certain water-plants. Several were captured, but unfortunately the specimens were not preserved. Mr. Thomas G. Gentry, who saw them, says that they were Lycosids, and from his description of the eyes he is evidently correct. It is a remarkable and novel fact to find these creatures thus living in full health and activity in mid-winter *within* the waters of a frozen pond, and so far from the bank in which the burrows of their congeners are so commonly found. It has been believed, heretofore, and doubtless it is generally true, that the Lycosids winter in deep burrows in the ground, sealed up tightly to maintain a higher temperature. But the above observation opens up a new and very strange chapter in the winter behavior of these spiders, as well as in the amphibious nature of their habits.

Pentastomum proboscideum.—Prof. LEIDY exhibited specimens of this parasite, presented to him by Mr. Norman Spang, of Etna, Pa., who recently obtained them in Florida, from the lung of a large rattlesnake, *Crotalus adamanteus*. They are cylindrical incurved, annulated, largest and rounded at the head, tapering behind, and becoming again larger and rounded at the end; and terminating ventrally in a short conical point. There are six of them, with the following measurements:—9 lines long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines at the head; 13 lines by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; 24 by $2\frac{1}{2}$; 28 by $2\frac{1}{2}$; 30 by 3, and 31 by 3. The species was first found by Humboldt in *Crotalus horridus*. It is common in the *Boa constrictor*, in which Professor Leidy had also observed it several times. It has likewise been found in a number of other serpents. Other species occur in different mammals, including man, reptiles and fishes. These singular parasites are regarded as the most degraded form of arachnida, in the mature stage being reduced to a worm-like, limbless body.

MAY 20.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Eighteen persons present.

The Nature of a Fasciated Branch.—At the meeting of the Botanical Section on the 12th, Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN called attention to a paper contributed by him to the *Proceedings of the*